FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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INDIAN WAR INCIDENTS.

Reminiscences of Early Times When Pittsburgh was a Little Outpost on the Extreme Borders of Civilization.

THE SIEGE OF FORT HAMILTON AND HOW CAPT. SLOAN TOOK THE SCALP OFF A BRAVE.

Barbarities of the Cornplanter Indians in Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties.

The following narrative of early Indian troubles was originally published in the Steubenville *Gazette*. We have recently had an interview with Col. John Sloan, its author, who has revised this article for us, and we reprint it by request. Col. Sloan is now eighty-three years old, and is one of the few remaining links between the present and the past centuries. In a few years more nonewill remain to tell the story of our early times—of the time when Pittsburgh was a little out-poston the extreme borders of civilization. Let us cherish these dear old veterans while any of them remain:

EDITORS GAZETTE—I have just received from Col John Sloan, of Clarion county, Pa., the following narrative, or reminiscence, of the old Indian war times, with the request that I would have you publish it in your valuable paper. Knowing, as he and I do, that most of our advanced age, (he being near the close of his eighty-second year, and I near the close of my eighty-third,) and of olden times are fast passing away, and if incidents of old Indian warfare are to be gathered from the memories of men who have lived in the troublesome times of the last century, when the Indian warrior was upon the war path, if not gathered and published now, will soon be too late, and many interesting incidents will be lost forever. ROBERT A. SHERRARD.

Here follows Colonel Sloan's introduction to what he has written. He says: "I would remark that General Orr called on me several years since, and got these incidents of Indian warfare, and sent them to Neville B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, who was at that time collecting incidents of Indian warfare, and I would soon have published them, but died before accomplishing his purpose. And, as I knew of no other person that could give this information, I have thought it my duty to the public to give this narrative.

"I was born on the 6th day of July, 1790, which was not long before my father, Captain John Sloan, and John Wallace, escaped as the only two survivors in the attack on the Miami. No doubt they were the means, in the hands of Providence, of saving Fort Hamilton from being captured by the Indians. I have given the facts as I got them from my father and John Wallace at many times when I was strong. I have never seen these facts published. JOHN SLOAN."

"*Clarion county, Pa.*"

After the foregoing introduction, we will let Colonel John Sloan, Jr., tell the tale, as he, at an early period of his life received it from his father, Captain John Sloan:

"It was in the fall of 1790 that Captain John Sloan and John Wallace, a nephew of his, and two other men of the name of Hunt and Knott, being fond of adventure, formed themselves into a small company for the purpose of making an exploring tour through the western country. Their residences were near Latrobe, on Loyalhanna creek, Westmoreland county, Pa. They four men had but two horses to carry their provisions, and had to ride and walk time about. On their journey they stopped at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands; and it happened, as far as I can learn, without any particular occurrence taking place. But they had a particular object in view, and a strong desire to see the Miami country, some twenty miles farther west of Fort Washington. They continued their journey, and encamped for the night on the bank near the Big Miami river. In the morning, after eating of such food as they had, it became the turn of Captain Sloan and Mr. Knott to ride. After they had mounted their horses and rode some distance, they were fired into by a party, as they supposed about thirty Indians. Mr. Knott was shot and fell dead off his horse—Captain Sloan was shot through the left side, and another shot passed through his shot pouch on his right side, but he did not fall. Hunt and young Wallace, being on foot, ran for life. Hunt was caught and made prisoner. Wallace ran on at the top of his speed, and at this time an exciting scene took place; young Wallace running for life, hotly pursued by thirty Indians. He kept his distance ah ad of them, until, unluckily, he tripped and fell his whole length to the ground. His gun at the same time flew out of his hand, at which time his pursuers nearly had him in their grasp; but he was on his feet in an instant, and seizing his rifle, called at the top of his voice, 'O, uncle, don't' leave me.' Captain Sloan by this time had caught the horse that Knott fell from when shot, and was holding him ready for Wallace to mount when he came up and by that time the war party was round. Wallace made an effort to mount into the saddle, but failed, his uncle still holding his horse by the check. They gave him his gun to his uncle, and with help he got seated in the saddle, but not a moment too soon, for the Indians were by this time close upon them. But there was no good of urging their horses into a gallop, for they appeared to be frightened at the report of guns and savage yells as they advanced to strike hatchet, but when the pursuers found, as taught by instinct, went off in double quick time, and very soon left their pursuers far behind. The Indians then gave up the chase.

"When the pursuing Indians, Wallace said to his uncle, 'You are wounded.' The blood was at that time trickling down the horse's side and dropping off his belly. Their object was then to make their way back to Fort Washington. They knew of Fort Hamilton, standing on the bank of the Big Miami, and also knew that it was their duty to inform the garrison of the near approach of the Indians then in the neighborhood. Accordingly they called at the Fort, and the inmates became much alarmed on getting the information, and insisted on them staying at the Fort over night. They agreed, and did stay as requested. They were up early next morning, anxious to get back to Fort Washington, where medical aid could be had, as Captain Sloan was suffering from his wound. But they soon found their chance was small to get to Fort Washington, for on opening the gate of the Fort about break of day next morning, they found it surrounded by about three hundred Indians. Fort Hamilton was but weak at the time, as it contained but about twenty men, women and children, and a young officer who had charge of the Fort. The Indians demanded a surrender. The young officer said to Captain Sloan that they could not hold the Fort against such a vast number of Indians and thought it best to surrender. 'No,' said Captain Sloan, 'we will not give up the Fort.' 'Well,' said the young officer, 'you must take the responsibility, and the command of the Fort also.' Captain Sloan agreed to do so, and went up to the top of the Fort, in full view of the enemy, and had a talk of near an hour on the subject of surrender. And here it may be well to observe that any prisoners in possession of the Indians, under such circumstances, if a surrender is not made, are sure to meet immediate death. Hunt, whom they had made a prisoner the day before, was with them, and standing along side of the interpreter, pleading with all the eloquence in him, for Captain Sloan to give up the Fort, knowing well what would be his fate if no surrender was made. Captain Sloan told them the garrison had no fear of what they could do; that they might come on; that they had ammunition and provisions plenty, and would fight as long as they might think proper, and then stepped down that instant out of view, before the interpreter gave the info rmation to the Indians chief. Their gunfire next instant went off like a cap of thunder, accompanied by the Indian war-whoop, which was kept up during the fight. The writer heard Captain Sloan say he never felt the least fear at the time of the conversation with the Indian in the conversation, nor at any time during the fight. At night the Indians made an effort to burn the Fort, but did not succeed, as they were fired upon. During the siege an Indian took Captain Sloan's horses out of the stable, and had the Captain's cooked hat on, which he lost the day before in the skirmish at the time he was wounded in the left side. The Indian rode around in a circle far enough to be out of danger from the guns of the Fort. The Indians took all the horses with them when they left.

"The way Captain Sloan took a scalp off one of their braves is worthy of notice. It occurred during the fight. A large Indian got in pretty close to the fort, behind a corn crib, under cover from the guns of the fort, and after being in that retreat for some time, it appeared that he got tired of it, and concluded to get away. At the time Captain Sloan was sitting on a block at a port hole, unable to load his gun, but had a man to load for him, as his wounded side was in such a situation as not to give him a chance to exercise himself as such an occasion required. He kept his eye close on the Indian behind the corn crib. The Indian put the barrel of his gun out past the end of the crib, in order to get some one to shoot, that he might bounce out and get to a more safe situation. The moment the Indian made a spring out from the crib and turned to make off, the Captain shot him through the shoulders and he fell dead in his tracks. A close fight continued for twenty-four hours, when from some cause, probably the Indians were afraid of reinforcements from Fort Washington, they left in great haste, after burning everything they did not roast and eat, taking with them all the horses belonging to the Fort, and went immediately to where the big Indian lay that he had shot during the fight. He was too close to the Fort to get away to his comrades. Captain Sloan pulled out the dead Indian's knife from its seabbard and took off the Indian's scalp, the half of which was strung full of beads, which Captain Sloan brought home with him as a trophy. The loss of this warrior might have had the effect of discouraging the Indians and induced them to give up the fight.

"After Captain Sloan took the big Indian's scalp off, he went in search of the prisoner, Hunt, and found him *dead* some distance from the fort, tomahawked in a most savage manner.

Colonel John Sloan here presents to the rising generation another incident of Indian depredation in a warfare perpetrated on defenceless whites on the frontier settlement. He says in connection with the above: "I think it my duty to give another instance of Indian warfare, always attended with acts of barbarity. And I submit it the more willingly as I have never seen it published. I presume I am the only person living that is acquainted with the facts as the occurrence took place in the neighborhood near where my father, Captain John Sloan, then resided. It was in 1791 that a party of Complanter Indians came to the house of a family by the name of Mitchel, consisting of a mother, daughter and son, who resided about two miles up the Loyalhanna creek, above where Latrobe now stands, in Westmoreland county, Pa. The daughter and son, Charles and Susan, were in the stable lot when the Indians came in sight. Charles, who was about seventeen years of age, undertook to make his escape by running, but was captured while crossing Loyalhanna creek. His sister Susan, seeing the misfortune of her brother, Susan had the presence of mind to go into the horse stable and turn a large horse trough over her. When the Indians returned, after capturing Charles, Susan was nowhere to be found. They then went to the house and took Mrs. Mitchel prisoner, and made their retreat northward. By the evening of the same day, the Indians found that Mrs. Mitchel was unable to travel, and part of the Indians fell back with her, and a part continued their march, and when night overtook them they kindled a fire, and soon had the scalp of Mrs. Mitchel, and took the pains to dry it before the fire, and that, too, in the presence of her son Charles. They continued their march next morning, and when they got near Mahoning creek, in Armstrong county, Pa., they came on the tracks of two white men, where their course led them across a low, wet piece of ground. At this point the tracks of the two white men lead off along the side of the ridge. Charles Mitchel and the Indians saw these two men at a distance. Charles knew them to be Captain Sloan and Harry Hill, they being his near neighbors. There was snow on the ground, and it being soft, and Captain Sloan being a large man, six feet three inches, with moccasins pretty well patched, made a large track. One of the Indians pulled out his ramrod and measured the moccasin track, and holding it up said: 'Great sawarick, great sawarick;' yes,' said Charles, 'that's big Captain Sloan, a great Indian fighter.' It appeared that the Indians had thought of attacking them, and Mitchel knew that his fate was sealed if they did. So it happened that the big moccasin track prevented an attack. When Captain Sloan and Hill came down off the side of the ridge they came on the Indian tracks, and concluded that by getting ahead of them they would cross Mahoning creek, and probably might defeat the Indians; but upon examining the tracks they discovered a white mans in their company, and knowing if they would attack them, the Indians would kill the prisoner, they gave it up, not knowing at the time that the white man with the Indians was Charles Mitchel, their neighbor. It may as well remark that my father, Captain Sloan, after returning from the siege of Fort Hamilton, received the appointment of Captain of Rangers, or Indian Spies, and was out at this time making observations and discoveries with regard to the defence of the frontier settlements against the inroads and depredations of the savage Indians. At the time of the capture of the Mitchel family, the writer was the youngest of five small children, with their mother residing about one fourth of a mile to the north of the Mitchel family. If the Indians had come to our place instead of Mitchel's, there could not have been any resistance made, as my father, Captain John Sloan, was out on the frontier at the time. It was also well known to the old settlers of these early times spoken of above, that Simon Girty, who was well known at the time and place of the burning of Colonel Crawford, the 11th day of June, 1782, in Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, was born with the Cornplanter Indians in 1791, giving them directions. Simon Girty knew Captain Sloan, and that it would not be advisable to go to his place had he been at home."

After transcribing to near the close of Colonel Sloan's narrative I omitted to let the public know what became of Charles Mitchel, for I knew that inquiry would be made, as to whether he had been killed or not. Accordingly I wrote to Colonel Sloan, and in due time received the the following reply:

LIMESTONE, January 3, 1872.

MR. ROBERT H. SHERRARD—*Dear Friend:*—I will supply the omission with regard to Charles Mitchel. He was taken to the Cornplanters' town, and adopted by an old squaw, whom he called mother and had to obey her commands. After remaining a prisoner for three years, he was set at liberty, and returned back to his old home in the same neighborhood from whence he was made a prisoner, and in due time he married and settled upon the old homestead farm, where he raised up a worthy, respectable family. I worked many a day with Charles Mitchel on my father's farm after his return home. His three years' captivity among the Indians had no influence upon his habits of industry, nor did he ever complain of hard, harsh treatment during his captivity. He had to help the squaws to fish their corn, and he thought they worked too late some days; but his mother, the old squaw, would see to it that he should hoe another row before he quit work.

JOHN SLOAN.

The foregoing narrative is submitted for perusal, it being the first time it ever appeared in print.

Transcribed and corrected by

ROBERT A. SHERRARD.

Sugar Hill Farm, January, 1872.

INSIDE VIEW OF MORMONISM.

A True and Honest Picture Drawn by Mrs. Stenhouse—Exposure of the Peculiar Institution of the Utah Miscreants—Blight upon the Nineteenth Century.

The Denver, Colorado, *Tribune* of October 12, says: Mrs. Stenhouse began her lecture with a brief sketch of the origin of the doctrine which gave rise to the polygamic evil, and its effects upon the women in Utah and elsewhere. She was in Switzerland at the time, and it was her mission to break it to the sisters there. She felt as if she was bringing a blight upon every home she was planting a noisome weed in the heart of every woman in the land. She then described the practical working of the system in Utah, quoting from Brigham Young himself to prove the deep, unutterable and universal unhappiness caused by it. The murmurs and tears of the women were unheeded. They were commanded to round up their shoulders and bear the burden, or expect a complete and lasting divorce. Those who complied were promised to be kings and queens in heaven; those who did not were to be damned. The terrible maledictions of Young meant something. They knew that he would ruthlessly apply his doctrines of blood atonement, if necessary, and many a man and woman had for their opposition been buried in quiet graves where they would rest until the day when they should meet their murderer, not as a judge, but as a trembling culprit. So little were women respected in Utah that elders had said "Wealthis no more of marrying a wife than of buying a cow." But there were no wives in Utah; they were nothing but slaves.

Mrs. Stenhouse then gave a new and startling statement of the attitude and expectation of the Mormons during the great rebellion. They gloried in the carnage, and predicted that the males would be killed, except a very small remnant, and that then they would take the gentile women as their spoil. They applied a passage of Scripture to that anticipated result, and believed that seven women would lay hold of one man and say we will eat our own bread, &c., only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach. Her picture of the plural wives, their lonely, comfortless, and sometimes destitute condition, was touching, and constituted a strong argument against the infamous practice. Brigham Young was denounced as a stern, implacable tyrant, and his conduct toward his wife, Harriet Cook, cited as proof. This young, high spirited woman had aspired to the position of Sultana, as having borne the Prophet the first son under the new system, but Young had steadily ignored her pretensions. One day the child was punished by her and stigmatized as a bastard. The sting was not intended for the boy, but for his father, who was within hearing. He came forward and said, "Harriet, that is the last bastard you shall ever have." And for a quarter of a century she has been a husbandless wife.

Other instances of a similar character were narrated. The fearful practice had its female supporters, of whom Eliza Snow was chief. She had recently published a letter purporting to come from a countrywoman, in which the degrading vice is praised as a beneficial to the temper and character of women. Mrs. S. knew of one wife who went insane when her husband took another to his home, and when he died, soon after, she ran out of her house and with curses and maniacal ravings threw stones at his coffin. The Union Pacific Railroad came, and then Young gave women the suffrage, not that they might emancipate themselves, but because the ciphers should magnify him, the only figure recognized of value. The horrors of the Endowment House were then exposed, and a story told of Orson Pratt which, for its perfect telling and the world of woe it reveals, ought to be published *verbatim* as a tract, and soon broadcast over the world wherever the disciples of polygamy seek to make converts.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote on Congressmen —Republican Majority 16,752.

Below we give the total votes for Congressmen in all the districts of the state. In the Sixth and Twenty-third districts, where there were two Democratic candidates, we have added their votes together. The Republican majority on the Congressional vote is 16,752:

Districts.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*
I	8845	10123
II	17253	9728
III	15429	10539
IV	20955	13301
V	14742	12040
VI	13906	15174*
VII	14011	8819
VIII	7783	18854
IX	14501	8526
X	14419	11049
XI	16560	12870
XII	17551	16811
XIII	13674	12247
XIV	17545	13486
XV	13533	12308
XVI	14383	13067
XVII	11422	12011
XVIII	17041	14678
XIX	17742	16235
XX	20704	18731
XXI	13979	15289
XXII	17248	10933
XXIII	17431	11366*
XXIV	14195	13169
Total	338183	311431
	311431	
Republican majority	26752	

*Two Democratic candidates.

Suicide of a Former Pittsburgher.

At Cincinnati, on Monday morning, the dead body of a man was found in a clump of willows between the O. & M. Railroad and the river. His throat was cut from ear to ear and a razor near by told how the deed was done. Near the corpse was found a note-book, upon one of the pages of which was written in German: "Unclinafl. I am tired of life. I commit my soul to the hands of God." An inquest was held, and the only important testimony was that given by Mrs. Elizabeth Leby, a lady who lives in the Twenty-first ward. She recognized the body as that of Wm. Huber, a man who boarded with her in Pittsburgh about four years ago. She supposed him to be about 78 years old. He was a bricklayer by profession. Witness had a letter from his wife last summer, which stated that he had been in a lunatic asylum for six months, but was discharged as cured. A daughter of his was "unfortunate" six years ago, and it so preyed upon his mind that he became insane, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

—It is reported that Governor Hadley had declared the registration in six townships of Mississippi county, Arkansas, including Osceola, null and void.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall.

POINTS MADE BY THE DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1872.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The court was greatly crowded to-day. On opening, Mayor Hall said he had been advised by his counsel that, with the exception of some documentary evidence requiring argument, there has been no testimony which the law does not reject as absolutely tainted, therefore there is nothing in this case calling for an answer by way of evidence. He then said he would waive the defendant's right of being heard by counsel before the jury and was willing to submit the case on the evidence of the prosecution.

Under charge of the court, the prosecution announced that they should address the jury.

Mr. Buckley, of the Mayor's counsel, submitted this request to the court, to be incorporated in the Judge's instructions to the jury.

In this connection Buckley sought to offer, for the consideration of the Court, the record of the indictment against Tweed, but on objection the Court ruled it inadmissable.

The counsel for the Mayor requested the Court to instruct the jury that there can be no conviction, because there is no evidence of willful or fraudulent breach or perversion of any lawful duty by the Mayor; that one of the duties of the Mayor constitute any evidence at common law, because under the common law it never was a part of the duty of the Mayor to audit accounts or demands against the county; that there is no competent evidence of neglect of duty, and that no conviction can be had unless evil intent is established; that the duties of the Mayor as a member of the Board of Audit were judicial, and consequently he was not responsible under this indictment unless proven corrupt in his action; that there is no evidence of corruptness upon which the jury can find conviction; that the jury must discard all evidence respecting conversations not directly connected with acts charged in the indictments; that no evidence connects the Mayor with the fraudulent making of any accounts; that no corrupt intent is established.

Several other points of a similar nature were urged by the counsel for the Mayor as essential to be given to the jury by the Judge as instructions. After hearing the counsel for the Mayor the court took a recess.

On meeting again the counsel for the prosecution asked the Judge to charge the jury that the Mayor was responsible by reason of accepting the office of member of the Board of Audit, and that the Mayor willfully neglected his duty in said office, and must therefore be convicted.

Mr. Peckham went on at length to reply, citing authority and precedents. He dwelt upon the fact that it was conceded that the Board of Audit did not meet, and argued that the delegation of their duties to another was proof that the defendant and his condjutors had made up their minds not to perform their duties.

At the conclusion of Mr. Peckham's address, the court adjourned. Mr. Tremaine will sum up to-morrow, and Mr. Stoughton will reply.

The case made by the prosecution is regarded as very weak by Mayor Hall's counsel. The prosecution do not aver that Hall had any share or participation in the ring plunder. It is understood that Mr. O'Conor has declined to be of the counsel for the prosecution, owing to his belief that the Mayor is not guilty under the indictments. A speedy conclusion is looked for.

DISHONEST ALDERMEN.

The parties for whom warrants were issued yesterday are Ex-Assemblymen Isaac Robinson and Edward Costello, both members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. They are charged with attempting to obtain seven thousand five hundred dollars from the President of the New Haven Railroad to defeat the passage of an ordinance regulating the running of freight cars.

FALSELY REGISTERING.

The examination into the case of Francis Healey, charged with falsely registering from 358 Mott street, was continued before Commissioner Davenport to-day. Witnesses swore that Healey lived there and paid rent there, and the case was again adjourned.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Application was made in Brooklyn to-day for a new trial in the celebrated breach of promise case of Miss Homan vs. Alexander Earle, in which $15,000 damages were awarded by the jury a year ago.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A son of Rev. J. S. Gallagher was instantly killed this noon by a plank falling upon his head from a new building at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

ROBBERY OF SILKS.

On Sunday morning a gang of burglars carried off over four thousand dollars worth of silks from the store of Isaac & Co., 575 Broadway.

CHICAGO.

The Sunday Liquor Law Taking a Political Turn—Personals.

CHICAGO, October 29.—It is now settled that both the friends and opponents of the Sunday liquor law will put new candidates for the Legislature in the field. Where the candidates on either the Republican or Democratic tickets do not pronounce in favor of the law by Monday, the party will present new names. The Personal Liberty League will do powerful work to-day. This issue claims public attention, and will affect the election in this State. Those best informed can give no idea of the probable political complexion of the Legislature.

PERSONALS.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, addressed a large audience at Central Hall, this evening. He was enthusiastically received.

Vice President Colfax spent several hours in this city to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—Wm. B. Crosby, of New York, has been appointed Consul General at Rome.

—All the Secretaries of departments are absent from Washington except Fish and Belknap.

—Gen. A. P. Hovey addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Evansville, Ind., last night.

—General Sherman, confined to his house by a recent attack of sickness, is in an improving condition.

—Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, addressed a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., last Monday night, in favor of Grant and Colfax.

—It is said that one of the Deputies from Corsica to the French Assembly will resign his seat to make room for Prince Napoleon.

—Lord Massey's country seat at Limerick, Ireland, was burned to the ground on night. The loss is seventy-five thousand dollars.

—The distillery of Levi Stultz, of Greenville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

—J. B. Best and James Oliver, arrested at Osceola, Ark., for participation in the riots there and alleged violation of the enforcement act, have been released on bail.

—Minister Washburne dined with President Grant and family last evening. Secretary and Mrs. Fish and Secretary Belknap were among the guests. Mr. Washburne left Washington last night for Illinois.

—The straight out Democratic Convention called by Dillon at Iowa City to meet in Richmond, Va., yesterday, was a failure, only five delegates, including Lyons, being present. They adjourned until to-day.

—Hon. Nathaniel Haskell, President of the Bellows Falls National Bank, died in Chester, Vt., yesterday morning, in his ninety-eighth year. He was the oldest bank President and the oldest Mason in the United States.

—Late Rio De Janeiro advices report the negotiations between Argentine Confederation and Brazil for the settlement of the Paraguayan treaty as being conducted in secret. It is generally believed that it would be a friendly settlement.

—Strong efforts will be made for the reinstating of cadet midshipman Diggs, recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for assaulting cadet midshipman Congers, (colored). The authorities are not disposed to reinstate him, as the assault was without provocation.

—The pork packers and provision dealers of Cincinnati passed a resolution recommending to the Board of Delegates of the Chamber of Commerce the adoption, without amendment, of the rules governing the provision trade adopted by the recent National Pork Packers Committee. They however, passed a resolution providing that the rule with reference to cooperage should be not apply to this season's business.

—The man who registered his name as "A. McDonald, Montreal," at the Merrimack House, in Boston, a few nights since, and was found dead in bed next morning, has been identified as a noted burglar and pickpocket. He has operated in Detroit, Halifax, St. Johns, N. B. Boston, and other places, and recently served eighteen months in the State Prison at Charlestown. He was forty years old, and a native of London, Canada West.

SUNDAY.

How Ah Sin Keeps the Day.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says it is the custom among the Chinese house servants to stipulate with their employers for a portion of Sunday, on which day they visit their countrymen in the Chinese quarter, talk over the news from home, have their heads shaved, go through with their gentlemanly salaams in joss houses, smoke opium, &c., some of them closing up the day's performance by getting rid of their week's wages in the Chinese gambling houses, ruthlessly apply his doctrines of blood atonement, if necessary, and many a man and woman had for their opposition been buried in quiet graves where they would rest until the day when they should meet their murderer, not as a judge, but as a trembling culprit. So little were women respected in Utah that elders had said "Wealthis no more of marrying a wife than of buying a cow." But there were no wives in Utah; they were nothing but slaves.

Mrs. Stenhouse then gave a new and startling statement of the attitude and expectation of the Mormons during the great rebellion. They gloried in the carnage, and predicted that the males would be killed, except a very small remnant, and that then they would take the gentile women as their spoil. They applied a passage of Scripture to that anticipated result, and believed that seven women would lay hold of one man and say we will eat our own bread, &c., only let us be called by thy name to take away our reproach. Her picture of the plural wives, their lonely, comfortless, and sometimes destitute condition, was touching, and constituted a strong argument against the infamous practice. Brigham Young was denounced as a stern, implacable tyrant, and his conduct toward his wife, Harriet Cook, cited as proof. This young, high spirited woman had aspired to the position of Sultana, as having borne the Prophet the first son under the new system, but Young had steadily ignored her pretensions. One day the child was punished by her and stigmatized as a bastard. The sting was not intended for the boy, but for his father, who was within hearing. He came forward and said, "Harriet, that is the last bastard you shall ever have." And for a quarter of a century she has been a husbandless wife.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

Great Fatality in New York City.

THE CRISIS BELIEVED TO BE OVER.

General Stagnation of Business.

GOODS ROTTING ON THE PIERS.

The Scourge Spreading to the West and South.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The epizootic may now be said to be at its worst here; but notwithstanding there was widespread suffering and numerous fatal cases yesterday, the disease is thought by many experienced horsemen to be on the decline. The number of

DEAD HORSES

reported yesterday was very large, reaching probably over two hundred and fifty, and intelligence of more hourly coming in. Several of the leading physicians of the Board of Health say the disease will probably soon attack man. A few men in Brooklyn who have worked about sick horses are said to have the malady. There is strong public feeling against the continuous

WORKING OF SICK HORSES

by many of the railroads. Nothing, however, has been done to prevent this inhumanity, but arrests are made of petty carmen, and yesterday Policeman Bergh had a poor man consigned to the Tombs for using his animal. Two incidents occurred yesterday of

HORSES FALLING DEAD IN HARNESS

on the streets from overwork. The carrying trade continues to suffer, and along the docks piles of freight and cargoes still remain unremoved, and some branches of business are at a standstill. Merchants who are under contract to ship flour and other articles find that they have to pay enormous prices for cartage. Broadway is thoroughly packed with pedestrians throughout the day. Some of the railroad lines are compelled to stop to-day, and others continue to reduce the number of their trips. A large number of dealers are announcing their inability to deliver articles at the homes of the purchasers. The ferries are missing their usual receipts from vehicles, and many of the principal marts of trade have a gloomy appearance. A number of speculators in search of wretched looking horses dragging terrible over-laden carts and other articles.

FATAL CASES.

Evening.—The horse distemper continues. The number of fatal cases has increased. The deaths were on Saturday 30, Sunday 24, and on Monday 36.

BEING AT WORK.

The Third and Fourth avenue cars were stopped to-day by President Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Few or no cars were run on East Broadway, Avenues A, B, C and D. The Seventh and Ninth avenue, or Belt, and the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines stop their trips at Canal street. There is no probability of the horse epidemic subsiding, and it is hardly be procured before the horses recover. The stages are beginning to run more frequently, and the horses are improving.

STOCKS RECEIVE THEIR APPEARANCE.

Hundreds of Custom House trucks and other vehicles yet remain unused in the streets, but many laid up last week are making their appearance, and huge breeches are already being made in the breastworks of cotton bales lining the piers along West and South streets. A large number of

SOUTH AMERICAN PONIES

arrived yesterday in perfect health, and half of them this morning exhibited symptoms of the disease.

The horses owned by the express companies are still affected, but the majority are at work.

REPORTS FROM PRIVATE STABLES

are more cheerful, and the horses up-town are beginning to relish their food and looking much better. A greater number of cabs made their appearance in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange to-day. The agents of the different piers say

GOODS ARE ROTTING,

and before there can be any possibility of their removal will be useless. At the Boston and Worcester line piers a few horses are at work, all in a diseased state, and the piers are almost impassable, as well as the streets in front of the river dock. No freight will be taken until things improve. The Old Dominion and California Steamship line piers are blocked with vessels heavily laden. Very few horses are at the National line pier, while the City of Washington, of the Inman line, is slowly discharging on lighters. It is believed the Galion steamer Idaho will be detained many days as only 500 out of 1,400 bales of cotton engaged for her are yet aboard.

BROOKLYN.

The disease still seriously interfers with business in Brooklyn, but a slight improvement is generally reported among the horses affected. The car lines are running from one to half of each of the several routes. A few teams were working to-day at the wharves, and the ice companies are using their horses. The livery stables report a large number of deaths, but the sick horses are now improving.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, October 29.—Over two-thirds of the canal horses are affected by the horse disease. Two tugs were sent out yesterday to pick up the tow boats in the canal.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 29.—The horse disease is reported to be here, and owners of horses are taking every precaution against it.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 29.—The horse disease has evidently taken a more favorable turn, as a marked improvement is reported in nearly all the cases under treatment. Some days must, however, elapse before fully recovering. A few street cars continue to run. There is a small increase in express and job wagons.

ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, October 29.—The horse disease has rapidly increased here the past two or three days. Nearly one hundred horses are now suffering, but with proper care most of them will recover. Nearly all belonging to the street railroad company are still left to work.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, October 29.—The horse disease is now at its height. In four stables three hundred horses out of three hundred and fifty are sick. A house valued at three hundred dollars has died. The horse-cars have stopped. Business is interfered with. Westfield, Palmer and other towns are afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—About fifty horses are reported sick in various stables. About half of these are in the stables of passenger car lines. There are one hundred sick horses in Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—The horse disease appears here in a very mild form. The cases reported yesterday are improving. Twenty-two new cases were reported to-night.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—Only one livery stable reports twenty-five new cases of horse disease to-day.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, October 29.—The horse epizootic has reached this city. Two horses belonging to a brewer were attacked yesterday, and another horse to-day.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—The horse disease has fully developed in this city. Fifty cases are reported to-day by one veterinary surgeon.

PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. J., October 29.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this vicinity. The boat horses employed on the Delaware and Hudson canal are the principal sufferers.

UTAH.

The Wheeler Expedition—Heavy Snows.

SALT LAKE, October 28.—The *Mining Journal* publishes late advices from the Wheeler expedition, at rendezvous at Torqueville, Utah, last week. After dividing Lieutenant Wheeler's mess, Kicht and a suitable escort will go to Colorado river and Northern Arizona, and the other parties will work towards the Buckskin Mountains, in South-eastern Nevada, and the road towards Salt Lake City. The party will unite in Washington and perform office work till January next.

HEAVY SNOWS.

Heavy snow in the mountains is somewhat retarding the mining operations. There are apprehensions of an early and heavy winter. Professor Hayden will arrive to-morrow from the Yellowstone country.

LOUISVILLE.

The Steamer Kate Kenny Burned.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—The steamer Kate Kenny, lying at the New Albany wharf, took fire about ten o'clock to-night and turned to the water's edge in a few moments. She was owned by Captains Hicks and King, of New Albany. Duckwal, Troxall & Co., of Portland, and Capt. Montgomery, of Jeffersonville. She was about six years old, and valued at $25,000. She was insured, but the amount is not known. She was being repaired and refitted preparatory to entering the New Orleans trade as soon as the water permitted. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE CAPITAL.

British Claims Disallowed — Southern Claims Commission in Session—Weather Probabilities—Discriminating Duty on Goods Imported in French Vessels.

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1872.

DISCRIMINATING DUTY ON GOODS IMPORTED IN FRENCH VESSELS.

It has been officially ascertained that the Department of State some days ago prepared a proclamation declaring that hereafter all goods imported in French vessels from this country, and other than France, will be charged with a discriminating duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, under the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1854, but up to noon to-day the proclamation had not been signed by the President.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard a claim amounting to fifty thousand dollars of the estate of the late Robert M. Aiken, of Aiken's Landing, Virginia, where the exchanging of Union and Confederate soldiers took place. Mr. McCulloch, a neighbor of Aiken's, appeared and recited various acts of disloyalty on the part of the deceased, whose loyalty had been testified to by General Lorenzo Thomas and his son, and by General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, formerly United States agent for the exchange of prisoners.

The commission to-day decided that they will not reopen any cases which they have reported to Congress as disallowed, except under the same circumstances as courts of law grant new trials; viz., discovery of new and material evidence not known or attainable at the time of the original hearing.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling in the north-west and to the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, and over lakes Michigan and Superior, with brisk to high south-easterly to south-westerly winds, threatening weather and rain; in the western Gulf States, southerly winds, threatening weather and rain; in the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy and occasional light rains; from Michigan to the Ohio valley, and thence to the Alleghenies, north-easterly to south-easterly winds and cloudy weather; for the New England and Middle States, generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and are ordered for Detroit and Toledo.

BRITISH CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

The American and British Claims Commission to-day disallowed the following claims, which have been submitted upon their merits:

John Preston Rogers against the United States, claimed $13,000 for rent of his stores in Memphis, and damages by reason of removal of goods, breakage and loss and the interruption of his business. According to the brief of Mr. Hale, agent and counsel of the United States, the claim was without foundation, utterly fraudulent, and sought to be sustained by perjury.

Thomas McMahon against the United States, claimed over $60,000 for property destroyed by the bombardment of Fort Pickens.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the expenses of the department were increased during the past year, as compared with last year, by about two and a quarter million dollars, mainly for increase of transportation and other postal facilities, foreign and domestic, and the appointment of wretched looking horses dragging terrible over-laden cars and other articles.

FATAL CASES.

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THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GROWLS OVER THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 29.—Sir John Pakington, in a lecture delivered at Stourbridge, last night, adverted to the settlement of the

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

At-large—P. Boyle,	At-large—M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Foulke,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Brown,	William A. Wallace,
Harris A. Lewis,	John Stewart,
George Morgan Roberts,	Henry D. Maly,
Henry Hamm,	Robert Hall,
Peter Lyle, Jr.,	John H. Thompson,
John M. Bromall,	Isaac Eaton,
Francis Worrell,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edwin H. Ammon,	John F. Gillespie,
David K. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel M. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Lynch.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 36f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾.

SENATOR CAMERON gives formal notice through the Harrisburg *Telegraph* to the multitude of correspondents who are pestering him on the subject, "that he has no design to establish, or assist in establishing, any newspaper in Philadelphia or elsewhere."

THE State of Pennsylvania should give General Grant over 50,000 majority in November—a majority greater than that given to General Jackson in 1824. It needs just that to bury the Democratic party beyond hope of recovery. Republicans of Allegheny county see that you do your share of the work.

THE Republican members of the Philadelphia delegation in the House of Representatives, have united, it is said, in favor of Hon. Wm. Elliott, of that city, for Speaker of the next House. He was Speaker of the last House. Another rumor puts it that Senator Cameron is pressing Mr. Elliott for Postmaster of Philadelphia, to take the place of General Bingham, chosen at the late election to an important county office.

AMERICANS are very apt to deride John Bull as a slow moving institution, and so he is in most respects, "slow and steady." London statistics showing the growth of the metropolis, however, cut into our bump of self-esteem in a very decided manner. During last year there were 220 new streets opened in London, with an aggregate length of 38½ miles. During the past ten years 150,000 houses have been built in London, and new streets opened involving a length of six hundred and thirty-five miles. The building up of a new State in the West, with illimitable capacities for the future, is our best parallel for this London progress.

WE GATHER, from a paragraph in the German *Correspondent*, that the German people are well disposed toward the people of Alsace and Lorraine, who are emigrating to French soil for loyalty's sake. It says: "The *Siecle* opens a national subscription for the benefit of the Alsatians and Lorrainers who have chosen the French nationality and find themselves in needy circumstances in consequences. The *Siecle* does not doubt that a central relief committee of influential persons will be formed, and till then contributions will be received at the office of that paper. We shall inform our readers in due time of the results of the subscription." The endorsement of the *Siecle's* proposition shows a friendliness for which the French should be grateful.

BANCROFT DAVIS, of the American Counsel at the Geneva arbitration, cable telegram states, has addressed a letter to the Emperor of Germany, in the name of the people and the Government of the United States, acknowledging the imperial exertion in investigating and deciding the San Juan boundary arbitration case. Mr. Davis says:

"I am charged by the President of the United States, speaking in the name and on behalf of the American people, to thank Your Imperial Majesty for the great pains and attention which Your Majesty has devoted to the settlement of the San Juan boundary case by arbitration."

The letter closes with a reiteration of assurances of the existence and perpetuation of international friendship and good will between the people of the United States and the German nation.

THE Supreme Court of Maryland has decided an important question as to the religious belief of witnesses. The case in point was an action for debt, where the defence made the objection of incompetency to a witness because of his want of religious belief. The objection was founded on the old common law rule, as well as a provision in the State Constitution, providing that a belief in the existence of a God, with a system of future reward and punishment, was the only requisite. It was shown by direct testimony to impeach the witness that, so far as could be gathered from his expressions, he came within both these limitations. In rebuttal it was shown that the witness did not believe in a personal God, but only in a Supreme Spirit pervading nature. The Court held that a belief in a personal God was not necessary, and that the witness, by acknowledging merely the existence of a Supreme Being or Power, established his competency to testify.

STRANGELY enough, there is movement in favor of the enforcement of what is known as the "Sunday law" in Liverpool, England, and Chicago, this country—points where the evil complained of is particularly glaring. It is quite palpable that this question is yet to come up for solution in a form that will settle it for some time to come. It will virtually be a contest with a form of Europeanism, imported to this country, and that has taken firm root in many of our large cities. It is somewhat difficult to deal with the question from a religious standpoint,—it can only be safely considered from that of law and peace. The great objection to open beer rooms or gardens on the Sabbath is, that they promote violations of the peace, and as such are amenable to law. Happily, we of this city are comparatively exempt from this influence, but we shall watch with interest the progress of the controversy in other cities.

IN THE GAZETTE of Saturday, we published some account of the proposed "Petroleum Producers' Agency of Pennsylvania," giving the leading features and purposes of the organization. We have since received an address to the producers of petroleum, signed by Mr. William Hasson, President of the Producers' Council, giving further information on the subject, together with the Constitution of the Association, the rules of the Producers' Agency, and a practical exhibit of what it is expected to accomplish. In brief this may be stated as a move to delay as wise as petition, secure fair prices for whatever amount of oil the world requires, and keep the surplus production within the control of the organization. The agency, it is claimed, will save to the producers at large at least from one to two dollars a barrel upon the entire production, and this in the aggregate will amount to from six to twelve million of dollars per annum.

THE magnanimous character of GRANT was illustrated by the terms he granted Lee as well as by his refusal to enjoy the personal triumph of public entry into Richmond, on the occupation of the confederate capital by the Union troops. This generous action has made him hosts of friends among the confederate soldiers, even if it has not mitigated the animosity of confederate politicians. In a late speech in New York, Dr. VAN WYCK related the following interesting incident, so characteristic of the man, concerning Grant's refusal to enter Richmond:

"Meeting Gen. Grant at Quebec, in the summer of 1865, I observed to him that the fact of his absence from our army when it passed through the streets of Richmond, had been generally and pleasingly noticed by the Press and otherwise, and in this respect differed from the practice in the time of the Cæsars, when a triumph would have been demanded by the victorious General; or that of modern conquerors in heading their army in its triumphal march through the fallen city. The General modestly replied that he had regarded the fall of Richmond as practically terminating the war, and it occurred to him that he had better go at once to Washington and stop the forwarding of supplies and further recruiting; which he did, remarking he had not thought at the time of the matter of the parade, and should have had but little taste for it in any event. The economy of President Grant's Administration was thus foreshadowed."

THE Washington *Chronicle* has an article foreshadowing the future foreign policy of the administraton, from the pen of Senator Harlan, the editor of that paper. The Senator is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and on intimate personal relations with the President. It is therefore fair to assume that he knows something about the foreign policy, present and prospective, of the administration. The article will put at rest the various intimations of official sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists and the rumored intervention in Mexican affairs. We quote the material paragraph of the *Chronicle's* article:

This, however, we do know: that in relation to all the questions that are likely to arise from our relations with Spain, Mexico, Cuba, etc., there is perfect accord between the President and Mr. Fish, and there is no probability whatever, whether Mr. Fish remains or retires, that General Grant will wish to push things toward a protectorate in Mexico, or the settlement of matters in Cuba, any faster or further than has been done during his present term. He does not recognize it to be the duty or province of this Government to intervene in the quarrels of its neighbours, or assume the role of arbitrator unasked. While he may wish that Cuba could have peace and a republican form of government, and might even wish that Spain could see it to be her interest to acknowledge the independence of Cuba, he does not feel called upon to advise or dictate in the matter, to the disturbance of our own peaceful relations with that nation. Nor does he feel called upon to cut the Gordian knot that has kept the Mexican government in helpless and hopeless bondage through long and weary years of unrest. He is not unmindful of his duty to protect our rights and interests on the Rio Grande, and will move as fast as a just regard for a weak and unfortunate neighbor will permit. In all this he has an adviser and co-operator in Secretary Fish, who has kept pace with his own wish and policy.

THE arrival of Minister Washburne at New York was made the occasion of a very pleasant recognition by our German fellow citizens, of his eminent services toward the German residents of Paris, during the war between France and Germany. This event has not been very extendedly commented on—but it is gratifying to know that it has been made the subject of investigations by Messrs. Sumner or Schurz. The facts are, that the sudden outbreak of the war, shut up many thousands of Germans in Paris, and as the war progressed, the blind fury of Parisian populace turned against them, and they would have been starved or killed, had it not been for Mr. Washburne. President Grant, learning of the situation, telegraphed him, to give them protection and food. There was no boasting over it. It was done as hundreds of similar deeds have been performed by him,—quietly and without ostentation. Mr. Washburne gave effect to these directions in a prudent and effective manner. The French authorities were given to know that the protection of the American flag was extended over Germans in Paris. Thousands of those who were without food came flocking to the Ministry and were there supplied. Thus during the war, and amid the wild reign of the Commune, the firm and wise course of Minister Washburne saved the lives and ministered to the wants of the Germans in Paris. We imagine there is no need of any appeal to our German friends to remember these facts. They show clearly the spirit with which President Grant regarded the Germans during the war. Already we have evidences of German friendliness toward the administration, so clear, that we do not imagine that there is any need of further urgency to induce them to cast their full vote for President Grant. In the meantime, testimonials of gratitude to Mr. Washburne are perfectly in place, and very grateful and appreciative.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has in press a volume of practical information concerning the public debt of the United States, and the national banking laws, which will be of great value. In regard to the proposed reissue of forty-four millions of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCullough, Judge Richardson claims the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to order the issue, and gives several instances where it has been exercised, but he expresses no opinion on the expediency of increasing the volume of currency in this manner.

In regard to the reduction and funding of the public debt, the Assistant Secretary says that two hundred million dollars of the five per cents. have already been negotiated, but as yet none of the four per cents. and four and a half per cents. have been issued. These are the only loans now offered for sale by the Government. All others having long since been closed, are being reduced as rapidly as the surplus revenues, the money obtained from the sale of new bonds, and the coin in the Treasury will permit. The reduction of the public debt for three years last past has been at the rate of about a hundred million dollars a year; and the proceeds of the sale of the funded loan, which can be used to redeem the 5-20 bonds, and not to increase the public debt, has still further reduced the amount of bonds bearing six per cent. interest. Of old and matured debts, Judge Richardson gives this information:

Of the numerous debts matured prior to the year 1837 there are still outstanding of all loans heretofore matured the principal $57,665, and which had not been matured the amount September 1, 1872, was prepared for payment probable that some part of the $6,170,675. In other evidences of these outstanding balances have been destroyed by fire, shipwreck, and otherwise; and by reason of the death of the owners, or other reason of all knowledge of the existence of the indebtedness has passed away from those who might be entitled to avail themselves of the claims.

Of the fractional or postal currency, the Assistant Secretary says that within the fifty million dollars limited by law the amount kept in circulation is determined wholly by the wants and demands of the public, who, it appears, require fractional currency in the proportion of about one dollar to each inhabitant of the country. The amount of circulation rarely goes above that proportion, making proper allowance for lost and destroyed notes, and when it falls much below a scarcity is sensibly felt throughout the country.

On the subject of the payment of the debt in coin, no longer an issue, Judge Richardson says: "The construction of the Treasury Department, contemporaneous with the issue of the bonds, seems to have been that, when not otherwise expressly provided in the bonds themselves, both the principal and interest were payable in coin; and this construction has been strictly followed and maintained by the Government by the prompt and faithful payment of every such bond in coin at maturity. And the question has been further settled by legislation, so far as subsequent legislation can effect it, by the passage of a law which was the first act of a general nature signed by President Grant upon his accession to the Presidency, only fourteen days after his inauguration, and was an emphatic expression of the sentiment of the people of the country, uttered by a new Congress then recently elected, and just commencing its first session."

THE TIME FOR DUTY.

We have not entered in to a general discussion of the various phases of national politics, of late, because, in our judgment, the October elections finally determined what the result of the November elections will be. We do not now refer to the subject except to clear away several misapprehensions, and to say a few things on certain points, not really pertinent to the canvass, but that are drawn in by our political opponents. It is urged that President Grant's administration is venal, in that there are more or less corrupt men in office, and that the President lacks in attention and vigor as an administrator; also, that his administration is an exemplification of one-man power. Our readers will readily see that there is a contradiction in these points when they come to be stated together. If the President is careless and non-attentive to duty, he certainly has not enough vigor to develop so much influence.

If we separate these points, we may fairly enter a general denial to them all. It has been estimated by non-partisan observers, that there are fewer developments of corruption in office now than has been known for many years. Wherever they are known, they are displaced and punished. That there should, in the numerous appointments, be some who are not of the best character, is entirely natural, and will prove the case, even should the Civil Service Reform be adopted. It seems to be overlooked, by the critics, that the President may be in immediate communication with the Departments of Government, though separated in person by a hundred miles. The telegraph has annihilated space, and in seasons of heat, and when there is usually a cessation of business, his temporary absence from Washington is not only not detrimental to the public service, but absolutely beneficial to the President's health. These points, therefore, are of little moment.

What the New York *Tribune* calls the "one man power," is an objection which may be broadly stated to be an announcement that the President has arrogated to himself all the powers of government. The mere statement of the question in this form shows its ridiculousness. So far is it from true, that the President very rarely in his messages offers a recommendation to Congress,—confining himself to a clear and succinct statement of facts merely. Congress is left to legislate as it may prefer, —the President having repeatedly affirmed that he will execute laws, whether they be good or bad. So with regard to the much talked-of San Domingo case,—the sole foundation for the "one-man power" cry, he acted so far, only, as he believed he was entitled to act. He had positive opinions as to the propriety of acquiring the Bay of Samana, and the Commission appointed by Congress fully confirmed his views. This done, and he abandoned any farther agitation of the subject. It is not true, therefore, that the President has sought to concentrate in his hands unusual powers.

If the hostility to him were confined to the items mentioned, we should not feel that our opponents had gone farther in the discussion than, in one view of the case, they have a right to do. But the amount of personal abuse, lavished on the President, is something remarkable. It has been a feature of the canvass. Yet those employing it, have seemed to be unaware of any special impropriety. The friends of the President have been so confident that he would come out of the ordeal unscathed,—that he would be re-elected triumphantly, that they have not been as careful to meet this virulent abuse as they might have been. Yet it is true that President Grant is stronger than his party. His character shines with a lustre so bright, and his deeds have been so wonderful, that admiration and gratitude are the sentiments evoked in pure and patriotic souls. From a quiet clerkship at Galena, he went to Springfield, at the outbreak of the war, to offer his services to his State and Government. From a captaincy over raw troops, he was promoted to a colneley. From the first he fought the rebels. Baumont was succeeded by Donelson—then a brilliant achievement. To him fell some of the most difficult tasks of the war. Where Sherman failed at Vicksburg he succeeded. When our forces were beleaguered at Chattanooga, and their capture seemed imminent, he was sent for, and within a few days the battle in the clouds and on the plain followed, and the rebels were dispersed. After many efforts, by Burnside, Hooker and Meade to dislodge the rebels from Fredericksburg, he was placed in command. Immediately there followed the battles of the Wilderness, the hardest and most bloody of the war. Finally came the closing battle, and the surrender at Appomattox. Is all this nothing?

Take his civil administration. Quiet, safety, peace, enfranchisement, the Alabama arbitration, prosperity,—these are some of its fruits. To these may be added the favorable impression made on foreign powers, by the calm, dignified course pursued. The only drawback to this remark was our policy in regard to Cuba, but this, if at fault, is chargeable to Secretary Fish. The personal estimate generally placed on the President is that of a plain, practical, honest man, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and eminently possessed of that most excellent quality, clear common sense. This, with a careful diligence, that seems to familiarize him with the real merits of every question at issue, fits him, in an eminent degree, to deal justly with all subjects that come before him. It is a mistake to imagine that he is managed by his cabinet, —he is master of the situation. He is not dull—but sharp, clear, logical. The result of all these matters is, that he is valued by the people, and they purpose to re-elect him. We hope every person will be alive to this duty. It is an important one,—and whatever of danger there is, lurks in the fact that all are so confident of success. The time for duty is at hand,—let all be active to secure the re-election of an honored chief magistrate.

BURNING OF A BALLOON.

A Man Entangled in the Ropes, and Falls 300 Feet—Death Instantly Ensues.

(From the DeKalb (Ill.) News, Oct. 25.)

Mr. Denniston, aeronaut, who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and more faster emitted the smoke; but hardly had the collection in the air-ship become apparent before flames were issuing from the very top of the balloon. Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry caambric and its covering began burning, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a premonition by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwielding thing crossed it, and now the rope burns off and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started away, he became entangled, and, hanging with his foot in the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps one hundred feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung dangling to the ropes another minute he was probably not less than three hundred feet. Now his strength was way, his presence of mind deserts him, and, in another minute, with a painful sight, falling to the earth—an awful, a painful sight, falling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the ground. But the suspense was only for a moment. But the he, who but a little time before was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, nearly in a standing position, from three hundred feet in mid air, until, when near "terra firma" he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr. McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was "dead"—literally crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and several children who depended upon the father's labor for a living.

The balloon alighted but a few rods outside the Fair Ground, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

PERSONAL.

MR. BEECHER has a $2,000 mare, "Betty," by name, down with the epizootic.

THE names most mentioned for United State Senator, *vice* Hill, of Georgia, are: Hershel V. Johnson, Gen. A. H. Colquitt, and Gen. John B. Gordon.

GEORGE W. CASS, and other officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, made the trip from San Francisco to St. Paul, viz Obama and Sioux City, last week, in five and a half days.

COL. HENRY H. BEECHER, son of the Brooklyn divine, and a lumber merchant in Albany, has been elected Captain of the Albany Burgesses Corps. He served and earned his title in the late war.

THERE is a difficulty in finding a jury when an Indian comes before an Omaha court. One of the panel, being asked if he had any prejudice, replied: "No; only I've bin chased by 'em, bin in several battles with 'em, and would hang every devil of 'em at sight."

THE President has appointed a Commission, consisting of James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Pa., James Wright, of Des Moine, Iowa, and J. A. Pogell, of Olney, Illinois, to examine and report upon the condition of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

SIR WILLIAM GULL, the eminent London physician, who attended the Prince of Wales in his illness, went the other day to Cork, having been brought specially over from London to see the Hon. R. R. Vereys, Lieutenant in the Fifty-second Regiment, ill with fever. The fee paid to Sir William Gull for his attendance was $4,000.

PRINCE ALFRED'S waltz, "The Galatea," having been performed at the Albert Hall, London, by five military bands, under the direction of Mr. Mapleson, the royal composer was in such delight that he took the director home to dinner, and the next day sent him a haunch of venison from one of the stags which he himself had stalked in the Highlands of Scotland.

SPEAKING of the late James R. Spaulding, at one time chief editorial writer of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, who died at Dover, N. H., on the 11th inst., the Springfield *Republican* says: "The breaking out of the war separated him from a noted Mobile lady, the authoress of "Beulah," to whom he was engaged, and he afterward married a lady from one of the towns on North river, but she soon became insane, and survives him in that condition."

THE Emperor William is about to return the visits of the Emperors of Russia and of Austria. Now, when the Czar was at Berlin, the Prussian army officers, according to what is said to be a very old custom, were permitted to kiss the imperial right hand. The Berlin Court thinks that when the Emperor William arrives at St. Petersburg, the Russian officers, by way of reciprocity, should kiss the Prussian hand, but that they refuse positively to do. It is the gallant custom there to kiss no other hands than those of the Empress Dowager and reigning Empress. 'Tis a very pretty question as it stands.

THE Emperor Alexander has been an enemy of France ever since his visit to Paris, during the reign of Napoleon III. His life had been threatened in the Bois de Boulogne by a Pole, and his assassin had simply been condemned by a French jury to penal servitude. When he visited the Sainte Chapelle and the Palais de Justice, young barristers insulted him with cries of "vive la Pologne." He returned to Russia disgusted with France and the Imperial Court. The disaster of Sedan he hailed with joy. He was shooting with some friends when he received the news of it, in a small estate where he likes to live as a private gentleman. The evening of that day he drank the health of his uncle, the King of Prussia, in his wine glass, and told his guests to do likewise. All the pieces of glass were collected and remelted into the form of a cup, on which is engraved the word Sedan, and which is now on the chimney of his bed room.—*N. Y. Nation.*

THE Khedive of Egypt is probably the richest man in the world. His yearly income is 250,000,000, and he has twenty-five richly furnished palaces within the walls of Cairo. He is vastly more progressive than the Sultan, his Turkish master; is rapidly extending his dominions, building railroads, and making commercial improvements, and will ultimately become independent of Turkish domination. He is at present making arrangements for the connection of a railroad up the Nile to Dongola, and thence across the desert to London, which country he will make one of his own provinces. It has been remarked of him that "the viceroy, upon any throne in Europe, would be the greatest monarch of the age." He is not only a prince, but a merchant, a capitalist, a statesman and a cultivator. He sleeps only four hours out of twenty-four, and at his desk center his railroads, steamship lines, telegraph, postal service, private estates, sugar mills, cotton culture army, navy and civil service.

UNEQUAL MARRIAGES.

The Results—A Sad Story—Where is the Romance?

It has happened that marriages between persons of unequal stations in life have been happy ones, but the chances are almost ninety-nine in a hundred that they will not so turn out. When a young lady of wealth and refinement, moving in the highest circles of society, becomes the wife of her father's coachman, whose tastes in no way correspond with hers, whose education has been neglected, who cannot give her the mode of life to which she has been accustomed, it is almost certain that she has been entrapped by a rascal who does not love her, but weds her in the hope that some portion of her father's money may come to him.

THE RECENT SAD DEATH

of Annie Dean in Washington, D. C., is a fearful exemplification of this. She, when a girl, her head filled with romantic nonsense, married her father's coachman, and fled with him. Her parents disowned her, and she has just passed away amid wretchedness and wickedness in a negro hovel. Her husband long ago deserted her. The following extract from the Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday gives some additional particulars:

From the police officers we learn that she had been out in the station-house eight or ten years, had been frequently sent to the work-house, and was very much addicted to the use of strong drink.

She had always represented that she was the daughter of wealthy parents in New York, and had left her father's house with the coachman to whom she was married, but from whom she separated and came to Washington about the year 1861, with a Mrs. Willard. She has made her home with old Nancy Williams for about five years, when she was not in the workhouse. She has begged a great deal, and used the money to buy whisky.

She could not have been the principal in the "Bloker-Dean affair" that occurred about fifteen years ago, as that couple are still living together at the North. Though her story is quite similar, there is also a difference in the given name. Annie Dean has always represented that she had a brother in the late war, which could not have been the case with the Boker family. That she was very intelligent, and at one time very handsome, and possessed a fine form, was quite evident.

After the inquest our reporter again visited the house and asked Aunt Nancy the cause of death.

"Well, I done will tell de truf. Dat woman died of mania-a-potu. She was up and down all night, now saying she had lots of money, and den she had lots of apples. Den she'd holler and say dere was a man trying to get in de window. She was sartin gone out of her mind."

"When did she die?"

"She died about an hour 'fore day Thursday morning."

"On the bed with you?"

"Yes."

"And you laid by her till morning?"

"Sartin I did, sah, I knowed she was dying by the strange noise she made. I got a little sleep, and when I waked I knowed she was done for, and I got a match and seed 'twas so."

From that time early Thursday morning, till yesterday at midday the body remained there, and the old woman stayed with it, having no light at night of any kind.

Thus die the dissolute and depraved. Thus falls frail woman. The gifted, the beautiful, the pure, become victims to man's lust. Affluence, pleasant homes, and affectionate friends are not always safeguards.

At 5 o'clock she was borne to the potter's field and buried, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

By this it seems that the actors in this sorrowful drama of real life have been misplaced, but the situation is not changed. The argument applies as well, and if Mrs. Boker still lives happily with her chosen husband, Dean, she furnishes simply an exception to the rule. In Chicago but a day or two ago, a lady of rich and aristocratic parents also married the coachman, a man of thirty-five or forty, while his victim is a mere child of seventeen. Her family have initiated proceedings for divorce, and God grant they may be successful; but the husband claims his wife, and is determined to fight to the end.

Down in the slums of Bedford street there is a woman, now no better than her companions, whose father lives in this city, but who has utterly and forever cast off his once loved daughter. Appeals have been made to him in vain. He will do nothing. Her offence was not the marrying of her servant, but one which the world never forgives. She is to-day the paramour of a negro, and as such will die.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS

in these cases it is hard for any but the parents to determine. Some of us can hardly understand a nature which could, year after year, enjoy all the good things of life, knowing that a daughter had sunk into the lowest depths of depravity, not only without an effort to redeem her, but casting aside the prayers of those who came praying for forgiveness for the erring one.

GENERAL NEWS.

MISSOURI registration returns, so far, aggregate 328,444, against 348,846 two years ago.

AMONG the industries of Waterloo, N. Y., now rising into importance, is that of manufacturing yeast-cakes, 80,000,000 of which were made last year.

IT took exactly three days and six hours to weigh the 500,000,000 francs recently sent by the French Government to the Emperor William of Germany.

SWITZERLAND has 268 head of cattle to every 1000 acres, and 557 to every 1000 inhabitants. In Spain there are only 39 head of cattle to every 1000 acres.

THE destruction of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., was telegraphed to England as "Destruction of the iron works of Messrs. Johnston, in Pennsylvania."

A WOMAN in Sonora county, California, who last July, shot a man for having circulated scandalous reports concerning her, has been indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury.

CATTLE are suffering for water and wells are failing in Southern Illinois, where a drought prevails almost as severe as that which preceded the great fires of the North west, last year.

GEO. WALKER, in his forthcoming report on the census, will recommend that the census be taken for the five years ending 1875, so that returns can be ready by the first centennial, July 4, 1876.

A COLONY of English sparrows settled in Reading, Pa., a year or two ago, since when they have increased so largely, that now every street in the city is said to be alive with their cheerful twittering.

THE State Department furnishes the information that instead of the enormous sums reported to have been paid for telegraphing, in connection with the treaty of Washington, the actual cost was only $15,000.

THE sale of about twenty American journals is prohibited in the States of the German Empire. Among them are about six New York papers. The general cause of their prohibition is having spoken disrespectfully of German princes.

MESSRS. A. & W. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., have recently purchased 450,000 acres of timber lands in Maine, paying therefor $3 per acre, or $1,350,000 for the whole. They paid down $350,000 to bind the bargain. This is one of the largest transactions in real estate on record.

A BUFFALO paper believes that all apprehension of the grain of the Northwest being diverted from its usual channels to reach the seaboard, via Montreal or the Mississippi river, is groundless. During one forty eight hours 1,386,000 bushels of grain were received at Buffalo by way of the lakes. The shipments this season by the canals have already exceeded 35,000,000 bushels, which is but 500,000 less than had been shipped last year at this time.

THE Acting Commissioner of Pensions is doing well in the matter of having adjusted the claims of the Surviving Soldiers of the War of 1812 for pensions under the act of February 14, 1871, and all evidence receives consideration within a day or two after its receipt. Over 28,000 of these claims have been filed since the passage of the act, and it is believed the number will reach 30,000. Should Congress pass an act, during the coming session, allowing pensions to the 1812 vetrans on a service of thirty, instead of sixty days, as now, the number of pensioners will be greatly augmented.

AN extraordinary instance of sudden death is reported in a London paper: A young man who had been staying for his health at Hastings went into the town hall, out of sheer curiosity, it is supposed, to listen to the magisterial investigation of the police cases. While there he became unaccountably excited by a charge of robbery against two young men. He rushed home to his dinner, and quickly returned to hear the remainder of the case. On re-entering the hall he became ill, went out again, and into a chemist's shop opposite, and had barely crossed the threshold before blood rushed from his mouth, and he fell a corpse.

MR. W. H. DICKSON, who lives near Des Arc, Arkansas, while passing through an old field grown up with weeds, had his attention attracted by a noise a few rods distant, and went to see what caused it. He discovered two large rattlesnakes fighting, and watched the battle for some time. They would raise their heads nearly three feet from the ground and strike at each other, inserting their poisonous fangs in the bodies of each, and then release themselves and do the same thing over again. During the fight they would occasionally emit a white looking fluid from their mouths. Dr. Dixon shot one of them, and the other escaped. He afterwards found the other dead near where the battle was fought. One of them was five feet long, large, and had seventeen rattles. The other was six feet long, slender, and had twenty-six rattles. This is the first time we ever heard of rattlesnakes fighting. It is death to the victor as well as to the vanquished.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

Reminiscence of the Rebellion—A Woman Demands Possession of a Child Supposed to Have Been Drowned Nine Years Ago.

From the New Orleans Times, Oct. 25:

It is doubtless within the recollection of many in this city that on the 23d of September, 1863, the steamboat Robert J. Campbell, bound to New Orleans from St. Louis, was attacked by guerrillas at Milliken's Bend, twenty miles above Vicksburg, and burned about daylight in the morning. Among the passengers was a Mrs. S. J. Cooley, (a widow) with her two children—a boy of eight and a girl of six years of age—and a lady by the name of Handson, who also had a daughter about the same age as Mrs. Cooley's, and, singularly, also of the same name—Jennie.

As may well be imagined, when the fire broke out all was consternation and confusion, in the midst of which both mothers were separated from their children. In almost the time it takes to tell it, the victims were struggling in the water, where the mate of the steamer, James O'Brien, saw Captain Reardon trying to save a woman and a little girl, but evidently unequal to the task. O'Brien immediately relieved the Captain of the girl, and swam with her to the shore, where he resigned her to the charge of Major Robinson, of the Federal army, stating that the mother had been drowned. Mrs. Cooley was saved, but could find no trace of her children, and after three days' search for their bodies, left for her home in New Orleans, in the belief that both were lost.

Major Robinson retained the child in camp several weeks, and then, on leave of absence, took her with him to his home in Ohio, where he placed her under the care of his father and mother. On the Major's return to his regiment, Rev. J. B. Finley, a Presbyterian minister, of Palmyra, Mo., visited the Robinsons in Ohio, and, becoming interested in the child, at length asked permission to adopt her. His request was granted, and in December he departed for his home, taking the girl with him, and since that time she has remained a member of Dr. Finley's family.

In the year 1867 there was published in a Louisville paper a history of the child then with Mr. Finley, at Palmyra, Mo., which was read by Mrs. Cooley, who meanwhile had become Mrs. Terry, and she with her husband made a trip from New Orleans to Palmyra to see the child, expecting to find the daughter she had mourned as dead. The result of that visit was that she became satisfied it was not her child and returned home.

Early in September of the present year, James O'Brien, the steamer's mate, of whom nothing had been heard up to that time, met and recognized Mrs. Terry on Canal street in this city, when, speaking of the disaster, he informed her that he was convinced that the child he saved was her daughter. This intelligence, as may be conceived, was joyful news to Mrs. Terry, and, without delay, she determined to at once return to Palmyra and claim the child in the possession of Mr. Finley. To this end she left this city for Palmyra on Sept. 16th, accompanied by two sisters, with whom she visited the reverend gentleman, and, after reciting the evidence of the man O'Brien, demanded the child. To this demand Mr. Finley finally refused to accede without more convincing proof, when Mrs. Terry left immediately for St. Louis, where she secured the legal services of Col. Chilborne, who, after ascertaining the facts of the case, accompanied Mrs. Terry to Palmyra.

Arriving there, a conference was held with Mr. Finley, the result of which was that a committee of arbitration, to consist of three citizens of the village, was selected, before whom the whole evidence, pro and con was presented. After a hearing the Committee conceded that if the testimony of the man O'Brien, who swore point blank that it was Mrs. Cooley's child whom he had saved, were true, the girl rightly belonged to Mrs. Terry, but they inclined to the belief that his statement was not to be relied on, and therefore adjudged that Mrs. Terry had failed to make out her case. Acting under advice from her counsel, Mrs. Terry then returned to St. Louis and applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of her daughter, and the matter is now pending.

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Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.
Felt Skirts, embossed and braided, Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Toilet, Sacques, &c., full line just received.
SPANISH NETT VEILS,
Striped Neck and Shoulder Scarfs,
Real Thread and Lama Lace, Bertha, Marta Antoinette Capes, Sashes, &c. Novelties in this class of goods just out. Call and examine at
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NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

The condition of the local money market is barely, although slowly, improving. Borrowers are satisfied to make their notes for short time, which is certainly an evidence of confidence for the future; for if borrowers did not feel pretty well assured that the present high rates of interest would not long prevail, they would prefer making their loans for as long a period as practicable.

The eastern papers report the banks well enough supplied with funds to meet the needs of their customers, and our western exchanges are already congratulating their readers and the general public upon a narrow escape from a terrible financial crash.

General trade both east and west has been much better during the past few weeks than most men dared to hope for, and now that the clouds are breaking and all around patches of clear sky betoken fair weather, an impetus will be given to manufacturing and commerce that may serve to almost neutralize the effect of the late panic.

There is nothing to report in local securities, and the weather has not been favorable to real estate operators.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 102 Smithfield street:

Pittsburgh National Bank	871 75
Citizen's	72 00
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank	48 00
Wendel Run Saving Fund and Loan Association ($15 paid in)	17 00

There were considerable shipments of gold from New York, and further large sums it is anticipated will steadily follow. The New York Tribune says: "Great first shipments of the season should be hailed with satisfaction, if followed by other shipments likely to help the London money market. The gold comes out of the Treasury, where it has been lying idle since July, in payment of accrued interest on the public debt. When the larger payments on the first of November come out the supply of gold for export, without affecting the open market, will be equal, if shipped, to $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 sterling, and other sum would be very acceptable at present to the Bank of England, and indirectly do more good to American interests abroad, in cotton and stocks than the gold could possibly render service if kept at home."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	25
U. S. 6-20s (1865)	114¾@115¼
" (coupons)	114¾
5-20— 1865	114¾@116
" 1866	115¾
" 1867	116
" 1868 (new)	114¾
" 1867	116@115¾
" 1868 (coupons)	114¾
10-40s (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	113¾@114¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¾
Erie	84¾
Michigan Southern	93¼
Rock Island	110
North Western, Common	82¾
Pacific Mail	94¾
Western Union Telegraph	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Union Pacific	39¾
Toledo & Wabash	71¾
Tennessee State Bonds	74
South Carolina	25¾
Do. April	27
Missouri	92¾

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	89¾
Reading R. R.	98¾
United N. J. New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	86¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89
Pittsburgh & Erie	97¾
Lehigh Navigation	89¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
General Transportation	46¾

NEW YORK, October 29, 1872.

Money has ranged from 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold, and 1-16 interest per diem. Sterling heavy; 108¾ for long, and 110¾ for short sight. Gold quiet, between 112¾ and 113 all day, closing at 113¾@112¾. Loans 1-64 to 1 per cent. for use. Clearings $55,000,000. Treasury disbursements $3,300,000. There is no talk about gold sales to-day. Governmentals were quiet and steady throughout the day. State bonds dull—barely steady. The stock market has been quieter to-day. The Pacific Mail speculation continues feverish and indecisive, and the part of money lenders and dealers in the part of money lenders and dealers in exertion on the part of money lenders and dealers in exertion on the part of stocks. The price advanced early in the day from 93¾ to 96½, but speedily reacted to 93. Finally recovering to 96¼@96½, but closed weak. Wells, Fargo common were otherwise the leading features of the market; the former active, and recovered the decline of yesterday. North Western advanced to 82¼. The rest of the list advanced an average of ¼ per cent. in the early part of the day, but during the second call a reaction set in, and the advance was lost. Thereafter the market was rather firm. Shore touched 84¾ in animation, and closed steady. Erie advanced 1¼ per cent. during the day. It is credibly stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has decided to raise money for a new double track on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The amount of the prospective mortgage is said to be thirty-five millions, of which some fifteen millions are for the redemption of existing bonds not secured by mortgage.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 116½@116¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾@116; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¾; new do, 114¾; do '67, 116@115¾; do '68, coupons 114¾; 10-40s 108¾; currency, 6's 113¾@114½; new 5 per cents, 111.

BONDS.—Tennessee 75; Tennessee new 74; South Carolina, July 35½; do April 27; Missouri 6's 92¾; U. P., 1, 6, 77¾; U. P., inc. b. 80¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quick-liver, 47½; Adams Express, 93¾; Fargo Express, 81; American Express, 70¾; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 94¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 84¾; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Union Pacific, 39¾; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¼; Northwestern & C., 82¼; do preferred 88¾; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 81¼; do preferred 76¾; Toledo & Wabash, 71¾; Chicago & Alton; 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Very dull and stocks steadily accumulating; we continue former quotations, 4@50 cents.

APPLES.—Continue dull but the supply is light; sales at $1@1,50 per bbl. for common to good and $1,75@2 for prime to choice.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 34 cts.

BEANS.—$1,90@2 per bushel.

BUTTER.—The supply is still largely in excess of the demand, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged; 20@23 for prime to choice roll and 16@18 for solid packed.

CHEESE.—Sales of Factory in better supply and prices are easier; we now quote at 5 cents per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged.—small sales within the range of 4 to 5 cents.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 18; Star, 20.

CARBON OIL.—Is firm, but unchanged; standard brands, 25¾ cts.—1@2 cts additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—Quoted steady at $4 per bushel.

Walnuts, 70@75. Hickory nuts, $1,25@1,50.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¾@8¾ cts. per lb.

CHEESE.—Taste is only a fair demand, but prices are firm nevertheless; prime Goshen 15¾@17. Sweitzer, 18¾@16¾.

CIDER.—Quoted at $5@6 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Stock still and Carey's Belle Berries, $1@1,25 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 5@6 cts. per lb. Prime halve peaches, 8@9 cents. Demand very light.

EGGS.—The receipts continue light and with an increased demand, prices are higher; we now quote at 29@30 cts., with sales reported at both of these figures.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to be additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Trade is fair and prices weaker, though as yet without quotable change. We continue former quotations $7,50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat extra and $8@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged; $5,25@5,50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The market continues quiet and prices as a general thing are weak, though without quotable change. Wheat is in limited demand, but the supply is very much reduced, and prices are without quotable change; red winter $1,45@1,70 for prime to choice; white $1,70@1,85. Oats in fair demand but unchanged; 39@40 for mixed, and 41@42 for white. Shelled Corn is generally reported dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 90@93 cts. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 75@80 cts. Barley is still quoted at 80@85 for common to fair and 90@95 for prime to choice.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—The market in the east is reported stronger and the stock in first hands quite reduced. We look for high prices until relief is afforded by larger supplies from Rio. Sugars are reported up ½ cent by some refiners, and the information from all quarters indicates that a further advance will be made, with standard refined sugars. We do not alter our quotations, which may be considered inside. Syrups firm.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@13¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in 10 packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¼@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 28; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 50; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HONEY.—Sales 2@30 cts per lb.

HAY.—As noted in our last report, is easier in consequence of the resumption of navigation, but there is no change to note in prices. We are reported sales of baled, on track, at $27@28 per ton, according to quality and condition.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@76 cts.

ONIONS.—Coming in freely and stocks are accumulating, but prices are not quotably lower; $2,50@3,20 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES.—Sales of Peach Blows, at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. Sweets range all the way from $3 50@4,50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Hams, 13; Shoulders, 8; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9½@; Breakfast Bacon, 14¾@; Rib sides, 11¾; Short Rib sides, 13; Clear sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@; Dried Beef, 18 c. land, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3½ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1,80@1,90. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

The market was very quiet to-day and generally reported a shade weaker, though as compared with Monday there is no important change in prices. Crude quoted at Parker at $4,50 per bbl., equal to a shade over 11¼ cents per gallon tanks. Refined is unchanged; 20¾@20¾ for any delivery this year—delivered in Philadelphia, and 23@23½ cents free on cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; city make $2,15, country, $2,05@2,10. It is expected that there will be increased receipts within the next few days navigation having been resumed.

SHIPPED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

L. Irwin & Co., 666 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W. 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 772 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 850 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 50 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 1207 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Standard Oil Co. 462 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co. 525 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....4332

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

C. C. Beggs next. T. P. Miller.....80
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....1010
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....928
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro.....488
American O W acct, Duncan & Y.....1010
Lilly O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....440
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson.....80
Penn O W, acct, Stevenson.....314
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....462
Model O W, acct. C. C. & A. R.....80
Standard O W, acct. T. P. Miller.....154
Aladdin O W, acct. H W. C. Tweddle.....80
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y.....80
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....74

Total.....5050

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff & M.o.....1 Everson G & M.p.....1
Schoenberger & B.Co.11 Pgh Fge & Ir Co.m. 1
Isabella Furnace.m.. 4
Total.....18

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter.o.....6 Caughey & H.m.....13
Nimick & Co.m.....6 J. Kreamer m.....2
Atlas Works.m.....1 Brown & Co.o.....1
Byers & McC.o.....4 Graff B & Co.o.....4
Lindsay & McC.o.....1
Total.....38

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter.m.....3 Nimick & Co.m.....4
Caughey & H.m.....1 Lyon S & Co.m.....1
Total.....9

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Painter & Son.o.....1 Harbaugh M & Co.o. 1
Total.....2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co.m. 2 Lawis O P.m.....2
Byers McC & Co.m.. 1
Total.....5

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Edward Samuel in his circular under date of 26th reports the market as follows: In Pig Iron the market has been dull and somewhat depressed by the low figures realized on a forced sale of some 900 tons Eglinton scotch Pig, on Monday last, prices averaging from $44,50 to $45,50, currency. The greater portion was sold directly to consumers, only several hundred tons being purchased by dealers. American Pig Iron is dull and weak in most all grades. American Merchant Bar has sympathized with the falling prices in foreign, and is offered at about 4.8c by country and western mills. Old Rail's and Wrought Scrap are both dull. There is considerably more for sale than is wanted for New Rails.

A'can No. 1, F'ndry Pig, at furnace, $52 50@54
" No. 2, " " 50 00@51
" No. 3, Forge Pig " 45 00@46
" No. 4, White and Mottled " 38 00@40
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots, for shipment) 50 00@52

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—Cotton firm; fair demand. Flour dull and unchanged; $7,00@7,85. Wheat steady; red winter $1,48@1,53; white $1,60@1,70. Oats quiet and unchanged; 28@33c. Corn firm; fair demand. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower; 84c. Eggs: demand good at full prices; 25c. Pork nominal; $14,50. Lard steady; moderate demand; steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle held at 8c. Bulk meats firm; fair demand; shoulders 5¾c; sides nominal. Bacon firm; fair demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 10@10½c; sides steady; clear 11½c. Hams, sugar cured, 17@17¾, for summer. Hogs steady; moderate demand; $4,25@4,45. Whisky steady; moderate demand; 90c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 29—5 P. M.—Console Money 92¾; 5-20's '65, 91; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 87¾; Stock Yards, common were otherwise the leading features of the market; the former active, and recovered the decline of yesterday. North Western advanced to 82¼. The rest of the list advanced an average of ¼ per cent. in the early part of the day, but during the second call a reaction set in, and the advance was lost. Thereafter the market was rather firm. Shore touched 84¾ in animation, and closed steady. Erie advanced 1¼ per cent. during the day. It is credibly stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has decided to raise money for a new double track on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The amount of the prospective mortgage is said to be thirty-five millions, of which some fifteen millions are for the redemption of existing bonds not secured by mortgage.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 116½; 5-20s of '62, 115¾@116; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¾; new do, 114¾; do '67, 116@115¾; do '68, coupons 114¾; 10-40s 108¾; currency, 6's 113¾@114½; new 5 per cents, 111.

BONDS.—Tennessee 75; Tennessee new 74; South Carolina, July 35½; do April 27; Missouri 6's 92¾; U. P., 1, 6, 77¾; U. P., inc. b. 80¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quick-liver, 47½; Adams Express, 93¾; Fargo Express, 81; American Express, 70¾; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 94¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 84¾; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Union Pacific, 39¾; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¼; Northwestern & C., 82¼; do preferred 88¾; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 81¼; do preferred 76¾; Toledo & Wabash, 71¾; Chicago & Alton; 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,50@5,75; extra $7@8. Wheat dull; choice white $2,06@2,10; fair to prime $1,80@2. Corn steady; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western mixed 40@45c; white 44c. Rye quiet at 80@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer; stock coarse; 94½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; demand moderate; No 1 Milwaukee at 1,14½; No 2 do at 1,06½. Oats dull and declined; No 2 mixed 31c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 21½c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No 1 83c. Barley firm; demand fair; fall No 2 85c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat inactive; No. 1 red winter $1,53; No 2 do $1,42. Corn quiet; low mixed fresh 40@47c. Oats steady, and in moderate demand; No. 1 35c. Petroleum active and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 29.—1 car s ware, C G McMillan; 28 step ladders, G W Hubley; 10 bbls flour, James Irwin; lot furniture, Huntman & Co; do Kremple & H; 1 car pig pipe, J Patton; 1 bbl butter, Schwarberg & Co; 1 car lumber, McKinstry & Mong; 1 do shingles, W Anshutz & Co; 10 bbls flour, J N Simeon; 5 do do, Hall & S; lot h ware, S Drum & Son; 21 sks oats, Gilbert & M; 1 car lime, J K Shoaff.

A Wilson, 1 car lumber, Hamilton A & Co; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 1 car middlings, M Steel & Son; 1 car f seed, M B Sutdam.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 29—20 pkgs tobacco, T J Walker; 25 bbls spirits, Marshall Bro & Co; 15 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 1 car doors, S W Menaid; 15 pkgs o meal, Houck McC & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, W L Jones; 25 do b whisky, Voigt P & Co; 40 do bw flour, Voigt M & Co; 100 do do, Seigmyer & V; 1 car hay, W G Miller; 100 bbls flour, shoemaker & Co; 50 bx soap, J H Lippincott; 9 bales hay, 1 car middlings, Lalor & McK; 1 do do, McKane & A; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, W H Nantker & Co; 1 car hay, A Moore; 2 do middlings, Schneibach & H; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & S; 25 do do, 15 do do, Littell & M; 20 do apples, H J Heinz; 100 do do, 1 do gubinen, 1 car potatoes, Loh & C; 12 bbls elder; Harris & E; 9 pkgs walnuts, 1 keg eggs, Woodworth & D; 3 pkgs butter, H B & 18 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, Voigt M & Co; 57 sacks rags, H B McClurg; 5 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore & Co; 3 kegs butter, Head G & Co; 1 car sh ngles; A Patterson; 27 bales hay, 93 bgs oats, Mellenry & H; 1 car corn, Laing & Mch; 124 bx cheese, N J Braden.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. Oct. 29—62 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 4 cases loaves, 4 tables, W H Lemon; 5 tubs butter, 5 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 2 do do, W H Graff & Co; 178 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 1 car do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1912 bdls paper, McElroy & C; 3 cars hay, O H Allerton; 14 sks barley, 45 do oats, Schneibach & H; 3 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 3 do do, Loh & C; 5 sks barley, McClelland & Bro; 1 car hay, Adams & K; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins, 50 do do, Allen K & Co; 200 do do, T C Jenkins; 50 do do; Seghinver & V; 1 car s stuff, Bricker & Co; 1 car middlings, Scott & G; 1 car corn, Derrington Bros.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Oct. 29.—1 car lumber, B Schmidt & E; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 3 cars copper, Parke & Co, 4 cars pig iron, Citizens Ref Co; 1 car lumber, Mellon Bro; 1 car do, G A Mundorff; 145 bbls onions, W H Graff & Co; 1 car tar bbls, Lockhart F & Co; 12 barges scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 41 bx ink, M Corsh & Bro; 15 bbls onions, Loh & Cowley; 3 elder pills, S Hare & Son; 13 crates yeast powders, Dilworth Bro; 3 do do, Haworth & D; 3 bbl s iron, Zug & Co; 13 bbls onions, Aiken W & P; 4 kegs s butter, Head C & Co; 15 sks potatoes, Schertz; 2 cases glassware, George Wolf; 45 sks rye, James Graham; 1 car packing bbls, Lewis O & P; 1 car oil bbls, B D Moore; 50 oil bbls, Wesley W & Co; 150 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl butter, J O Bolen; 35 crks 4,700 bales; good ordinary 13¾c; low middling 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 11,249 bales; stock 94,410 do.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,50@5,75; extra $7@8. Wheat dull; choice white $2,06@2,10; fair to prime $1,80@2. Corn steady; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western mixed 40@45c; white 44c. Rye quiet at 80@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer; stock coarse; 94½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; demand moderate; No 1 Milwaukee at 1,14½; No 2 do at 1,06½. Oats dull and declined; No 2 mixed 31c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 21½c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No 1 83c. Barley firm; demand fair; fall No 2 85c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat inactive; No. 1 red winter $1,53; No 2 do $1,42. Corn quiet; low mixed fresh 40@47c. Oats steady, and in moderate demand; No. 1 35c. Petroleum active and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 29.—Cattle: receipts to-day 190 head, making a total thus far this week of 7,750 head, or 20 cars, against 85 cars the week last week. The market is not fairly opened; all stock trains are believed to be on time. The only transactions were 41 Michigan steers, averaging 749 to 1,018 lbs, at $3,6@4,25; 58 Chicago cows and steers, 913 to 1,084 lbs, $3,50; 44 15 Illinois cows, 1,104 lbs, $4,12½. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,200, making a supply for the week of 5,800, against 5,800 the same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to-day, including 69 cars to arrive, 7,100, making a supply for the week thus far of 13,700, against 18,000 last week. The market is without any apparent life, the overcrowded state of the Eastern markets and the large supply already in the pens here having caused buyers to hang off to await favorable advices from New York. Up to noon no sales had been effected and no prospect of any trade.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 29.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat steadier at $1,07¾ seller October; $1,06@1,06¾ seller November; $1,06¾ seller December; No. 2 spring rejected $1a. Corn steady; closing quiet at 30¾ seller November; 30@30¾c cash; rejected 29@29¾c. Oats quiet at 20¾@20¾c. Rye quiet; No. 2 50¾c. Barley steady; No. 2 62c; No 3 49½@51c; rejected 46c. Pork easier; sales at $14,50 seller April; $12,62½ seller March. Lard steady; more inquiry; sales at 7¾c delivered; 7¾c new seller December. Meats steady; sales of green hams at 14c; average 8¾c; shoulders 6c; short rib 10@10¼c. Whisky firm; sales at $93.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in m d demand; No. 2 amber $1,56@1,59½; No. 2 white Michigan $1,59@1,59½; No. 2 do $1,43; amber do $1,42¼@1,43¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 40@41c; new 37¾@; low mixed 39½c; new 36¼@36¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 27¾@27¾c; rejected 26¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Corn quiet at 78c. Hay firmer; prime $28. Pork scarce at $17,25; held 25c higher. Lard firmer and in good demand; tierce 9@9¼c; keg 11@11¼c. Molasses lower; fair 57½@; good 63c; prime 68c; strictly prime 67@68c. Cotton firmer; receipts 4,700 bales; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 11,249 bales; stock 94,410 do.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,50@5,75; extra $7@8. Wheat dull; choice white $2,06@2,10; fair to prime $1,80@2. Corn steady; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western mixed 40@45c; white 44c. Rye quiet at 80@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer; stock coarse; 94½c.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 29.—1 car s ware, C G McMillan; 28 step ladders, G W Hubley; 10 bbls flour, James Irwin; lot furniture, Huntman & Co; do Kremple & H; 1 car pig pipe, J Patton; 1 bbl butter, Schwarberg & Co; 1 car lumber, McKinstry & Mong; 1 do shingles, W Anshutz & Co; 10 bbls flour, J N Simeon; 5 do do, Hall & S; lot h ware, S Drum & Son; 21 sks oats, Gilbert & M; 1 car lime, J K Shoaff.

A Wilson, 1 car lumber, Hamilton A & Co; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 1 car middlings, M Steel & Son; 1 car f seed, M B Sutdam.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 29—20 pkgs tobacco, T J Walker; 25 bbls spirits, Marshall Bro & Co; 15 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 1 car doors, S W Menaid; 15 pkgs o meal, Houck McC & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, W L Jones; 25 do b whisky, Voigt P & Co; 40 do bw flour, Voigt M & Co; 100 do do, Seigmyer & V; 1 car hay, W G Miller; 100 bbls flour, shoemaker & Co; 50 bx soap, J H Lippincott; 9 bales hay, 1 car middlings, Lalor & McK; 1 do do, McKane & A; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, W H Nantker & Co; 1 car hay, A Moore; 2 do middlings, Schneibach & H; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & S; 25 do do, 15 do do, Littell & M; 20 do apples, H J Heinz; 100 do do, 1 do gubinen, 1 car potatoes, Loh & C; 12 bbls elder; Harris & E; 9 pkgs walnuts, 1 keg eggs, Woodworth & D; 3 pkgs butter, H B & 18 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, Voigt M & Co; 57 sacks rags, H B McClurg; 5 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore & Co; 3 kegs butter, Head G & Co; 1 car sh ngles; A Patterson; 27 bales hay, 93 bgs oats, Mellenry & H; 1 car corn, Laing & Mch; 124 bx cheese, N J Braden.

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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Oct. 29.—1 car lumber, B Schmidt & E; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton; 3 cars copper, Parke & Co, 4 cars pig iron, Citizens Ref Co; 1 car lumber, Mellon Bro; 1 car do, G A Mundorff; 145 bbls onions, W H Graff & Co; 1 car tar bbls, Lockhart F & Co; 12 barges scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 41 bx ink, M Corsh & Bro; 15 bbls onions, Loh & Cowley; 3 elder pills, S Hare & Son; 13 crates yeast powders, Dilworth Bro; 3 do do, Haworth & D; 3 bbl s iron, Zug & Co; 13 bbls onions, Aiken W & P; 4 kegs s butter, Head C & Co; 15 sks potatoes, Schertz; 2 cases glassware, George Wolf; 45 sks rye, James Graham; 1 car packing bbls, Lewis O & P; 1 car oil bbls, B D Moore; 50 oil bbls, Wesley W & Co; 150 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl butter, J O Bolen; 35 crks

RIVER NEWS.

The river is receding slowly at this point, with eight feet eight inches in the channel. A dispatch from Oil City, early in the day, reported five feet ten inches in the Allegheny and falling. The Monongahela, at the same time, was reported stationary above. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and all that could be desired for the transaction of out door business.

There have been no arrivals from below since the date of our last report. The Arlington left Cincinnati for this port on Monday, and Graulte State is due here from Portsmouth to-morrow.

The Carrie Brooks was due here from Wheeling last night, and will return as usual to-day at noon.

The Sam Clark arrived with a tow of oil barrels and empty barges. She will return to-day with a tow of coal.

Capt. Danny McAleer stated yesterday, and he is one of our most observant coal men, that the "run" on this water was up to that time, the most successful we have ever had. Up to this writing not a single accident of any consequence has occurred, which is something very rare at this date.

The Comet, Capt. Hare, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis to-day, and shippers should get down their freight as soon as possible.

The Hudson is still lying, where she sunk, in a very precarious position, badly twisted, and if not relieved soon, it is feared she will break in two.

The Wild Duck, Capt. Adams, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis this evening, and shippers should bear this in mind and act accordingly.

—The river is so low that navigation on the rapids between Moline and the old railroad bridge at Davenport is perilous business. Above Moline to the head of the rapids the dangerous rocks have nearly all been removed from the main channel, and as a consequence steamers have from fifteen inches to four feet of water on the rapids than they get anywhere above them. We presume the single troublesome chain near Moline and those just above the old bridge will be removed next season.

The Louisville *Courier* of Monday says: The old locks of the canal will be closed Thursday. The new locks will not be open for some time. The gates for the new locks, built by James Howard & Co., are all ready, and are only waiting for the canal to be opened so as to float them to

HOME NEWS.

Serious Accident.

John Ramsay was at work upon a derrick at the iron works of Messrs. Graff Bennett & Co., at Bennett's Station, W. P. R. R., yesterday, when one of the timbers gave way, and the unfortunate man was thrown to the ground, a distance of several feet. He sustained very severe injuries about the head and arms, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. He resides in Millvale borough. Dr. Allen is attending him.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Robert Frazier had a hearing yesterday before Alderman McMasters, on a charge of embezzlement. The prosecutor in the case, Patrick Wall, does business in Allegheny, and the defendant was employed as an agent or collector. It is alleged that the defendant collected money to the amount of seven hundred dollars for the deponent, and appropriated it to his own use. He was arrested yesterday morning just as he had taken the cars for New York. After the hearing Frazier was committed for trial by court, in default of bail.

Additional Coal Shipments.

The following additional coal shipments have been made since our last report:

Destination.	Barges.	Bushels
Cincinnati,	29	425,000
Louisville,	38	654,000
Total,	67	1,079,000
Previously reported,	621	8,608,000
Grand total,	689	9,687,000

Among the shipments were four pairs of flouting boats, for Louisville, containing 60,000 bushels.

Sacrilegious Thieves.

On Monday night thieves entered the St. James Episcopal church, corner Penn and Sixteenth streets, in search of money but they did not obtain their object. They effected an entrance through a window in the school building connected with the church, and then gained access to the church by forcing the lock from a door leading into the church, with an iron bar, which, together with a gimlet, they left behind them. After breaking the lock of the wardrobe, where the rector's robes are kept, they left. Mr. Taylor, the sexton of the church offers to return the tools which the burglars left behind if they will call upon him.

Personating an Alderman.

Yesterday morning Michael Hennesy, who lives in Allegheny, came before Alderman McMasters and lodged an information, charging John Chess with falsely personating an Alderman. The complainant alleged that he left an account with the accused for collection, that he called a week or so after placing the claim in his hands and was informed that the defendant had confessed judgment and taken the stay on Hennesy. He further alleged that subsequent investigation convinced him that Chess was not, nor never had been an alderman, and being aggrieved at the alleged deception practiced, information was made as stated and a warrant issued.

Heating of City Hall.

A few days ago the Committee on Markets of City Council held a meeting, at which they awarded the contract for heating the old City Hall to John H. McElroy, his bid being thought the lowest. There was another bid from M. A. Arnold, but the plan of the apparatus was not approved by the committee. The new apparatus will cost $1,500.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the feasibility of reducing the rental of stalls in the Fifth avenue market house, as there were loud complaints from the butchers, some of whom threatened to leave the city unless the rent was reported. It was stated that of the fifty stalls only ten were occupied by butchers, owing to the rent.

Malicious Mischief.

A few days ago a number of cars were left standing on the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway in Pittsburgh, at the head of the incline near Sixth street. Some persons during the evening uncoupled the cars and unlocked the brakes, causing the cars to descend, and go over an embankment by which several of them were badly wrecked.

The manager of the road, Mr. R. S. Nicholls made an investigation and as a result, yesterday lodged information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging Wm. Scofiel, Jack Platts, Louis Hanaubeck, David R. Berry, Chas. Orben, and Frank Kerr, on the charge of the malicious mischief, which resulted in the damage to the cars. Warrants were issued.

Masonic.

The upper floors of the Library Hall building on Penn street, have been leased by the Knights Templar, members of the Scottish rites and other high degrees of the Masonic fraternity.

The rooms will be fitted up in the most handsome style, and will be ready for occupancy in a very short time. The fraternity has grown so rapidly in this city, that the hall on Fifth avenue has been found inadequate to accommodate all the Lodges, Chapters and the Academy, which have been meeting there, and hence the necessity of providing a new hall. It is the intention to have the meetings of Pittsburgh Commandery held in the new hall, and all the members of the higher degrees will also hold their meetings there. It is said that a new Commandery is about to be organized in this city, so that it will also have its asylum in the new hall.

Dividing a Ward.

The Committee on Division of wards, of Allegheny Council, held a meeting last night and decided to recommend the division of the Second ward into two election precincts in accordance with a resolution passed in Council at a recent meeting. The committee, after some consideration on the subject, decided that Monterey street was the best line for the division and will so report to council.

This division is rendered necessary for election purposes, as it has been found that all the votes cannot be polled at a general election. At the last election, although the ward polled a heavy vote, the returns showed that the full number of votes less than the registry list, and it would have been impossible to have had the full vote cast before the polls closed. The proposed division will come into force for the Presidential election, but will answer for the future.

Sixth Ward Glee Club.

Last evening we were favored with a very pleasant serenade from the Sixth Ward Glee Club, which is one of the best organizations of the kind hereabouts. This club has adopted a secular feature—a String Band accompaniment, which materially adds to the beauty and sweetness of the serenade. Under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Hedges, the club has attained a high degree of perfection that makes all their entertainments enjoyable.

To-day they will visit Kittanning in response to an invitation from the citizens of that place, and will spend the evening in serenading prominent Republicans in the town. The club will be in charge of the leader, Mr. Hedges, but as a number of friends will go with them, Mr. David Hutchison will have general supervision over the affair. The occasion promises to be one of great pleasure to all who participate.

An Organized Band of Thieves.

Suspicions have of late been entertained that an organized band of thieves has been preying on the freight in the cars of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroads. A young man named Frank Gallagher, who was arrested in Allegheny, on a charge of larceny, told Chief of Police Clark that if he would accompany him he would show him where some of the goods were concealed. The Chief assented, and the two started together. They proceeded to a point a short distance below Wood's Run, where, on the hill side, near the track, a large box had been concealed. The prisoner informed the chief that the box contained imported cigars, and had not been opened. It was then the chief examined it he found that it had, and that almost all the cigars had been taken out. Gallagher expressed surprise at this, stating that other persons must have discovered his hiding place. Chief Clark is on the track of some of Gallagher's accomplices, and will likely apprehend some of them soon.

THE PROCESSION.

Making Final Arrangements.

The County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, Lincoln Club Rooms, to make final arrangements in reference to the torchlight procession, which comes off on Friday night. Reports from the various districts were received, indicating that there would be a full turn-out on the occasion. No other business was transacted.

HEAD CRUSHED.

Terrible Death—A Young Man Killed in a Machine Shop.

Yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock an accident of a terrible character occurred at the machine shop and safe manufactory of Messrs. Reiseck & Bro., corner of Pike and Eighteenth street. The employes had just gone to work; one of them, Mr. John Andrews, who had charge of the "planer" was engaged in oiling it, when his head was caught between the turning column and the upright of the planer, and in an instant crushed to a jelly. The deceased was about seventeen years of age, and resided in Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Over Two Thousand men Already Reported—A Very Large Turnout Anticipated.

The most complete arrangements are being made for the great torchlight demonstration Friday evening, and the city will undoubtedly be in a blaze of glory on the occasion. Over two thousand men have already reported, and names of clubs are constantly being sent into headquarters. The prospects are that every club in the county will be represented in line, and the demonstration will be a fitting one for the close of one of the most brilliant Republican campaigns ever held in this county. There will be a grand display of fire works at various points along the route of procession, and people are earnestly requested to illuminate and decorate and make the affair one worthy of the occasion. The correct route of procession and other important particulars will be found elsewhere.

Letters Held for Postage.

Robert McKluney, Noblestown, Pa., 1; Miller Brothers, West Meriden, Connecticut, 1; Luke O'Ruley, Williamsburg, N. Y., 1; H. Swinney, New York, 1; Miss Phebe Boyd, North Madison, Indiana, 3; Robert Smith, Upper St. Clair, Pa. 2.

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Bigg's, No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique styles.

BREVITIES.

....Old City Hall has been re-roofed recently and otherwise repaired.

....An adjourned meeting of Pittsburgh Council will be held to-morrow afternoon.

....The A. O. K. M. C. give their grand ball at Lafayette Hall to-night. It promises to be a fine affair.

....Local reporters, with whom sensations are rather scarce at present, anxiously await the advent of the horse disease.

....The largest coal breaker in the world is Coal Brook breaker, at Carbondale, Pa., which turns out 1,000 tons per day.

....A new steel works is to be erected on the Howard property, Third ward, Allegheny, occupied by a paper mill which was destroyed by fire.

....Mr. H. B. Loomis is on trial in Titusville, charged with stealing a piano worth five hundred dollars, the property of Mr. James Parshall.

....The Producers' Association of the Eighth District met at Rouseville on Saturday last, and decided to start up the wells on Tuesday, 29th inst.

....The Third Ward Republican Club, of Allegheny, will act as escort to the speakers who are to address the meeting in Allegheny on Thursday night.

....The opening of the amusement season as signalized by the large attendance at the Thomas Concerts indicates that it will be one of unusual brilliance.

....The celebrated "Reddy Dawson" was committed to the Work House for sixty days by Mayor Blackmore. She was charged with abusing a police officer.

....Reddy Dawson, the notorious, made a desperate attempt to escape from officer Scott at the Allegheny Depot yesterday morning. She gave him a lively race.

....Joseph Crowley, a conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, was caught between two freight cars at the yard on Grant street Monday night, and very severely bruised.

....The members of the Marching Club of the Twenty-third ward will hold a meeting this (Wednesday) evening the purpose of making arrangements for a full turnout Friday night.

....Workmen are engaged in clearing away the debris on the grounds recently occupied by Hartley's Circus, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and the works will be rebuilt in a few weeks.

....Henry Madden received a thirty day's commitment to the Work House yesterday for assaulting a policeman. John McCloskey charged with the same offense was also committed thirty days.

....Literary matinees, so popular among the elite of London, are to be introduced into fashionable society in this country next winter. These entertainments are understood to be highly intellectual.

....Patrick Geary, who was reported some days ago as having suddenly disappeared, has not yet been discovered. There seems to be no doubt that he has committed suicide, and his wife and family are almost distracted over his fate.

....Henry Ward Beecher in response to an inquiry from the Library Committee cheerfully informs them he will be pleased to lecture for them one evening for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. As it is not known whether he expects a piano, it is not known whether he expects a piano, it is not known whether he expects a piano,